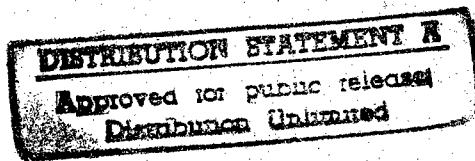


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14 OCTOBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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14 OCTOBER 1986

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OUTRAGE AT TRUCK CONFISCATIONS--The news agency of the UNITA movement in Angola reports that public outrage against the presence of Soviet backed government forces and Cuban troops in the Huambo and Cuanza Sul Provinces is growing. Owners of heavy duty vehicles have been ordered to surrender their trucks for transportation of provisions needed urgently by the front-line troops in the provinces of Moxico, Bie, and Cuando Cubango. The news agency says vehicle owners who have refused FAPLA and Cuban forces the use of their trucks have been imprisoned. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12232

ANGOLA, CUBA COOPERATION PROTOCOL--In Luanda today, Angola and Cuba signed a cooperation protocol within the framework of strengthening the existing relations between the two countries. The Angolan-Cuban friendship relations date far back and have been consolidated by the development of cooperation in many fields, particularly government, political, and socio-economic fields. Signing the document on the Angolan side was Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, while Gorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, signed for his country. The talks between the two sides began in Luanda yesterday. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/26

BOTSWANA

MASIRE ON PROSPECTS FOR STABILITY, RSA RELATIONS

MB221200 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that Botswana's future stability depends on the successful handling of problems such as external aggression, drought, and unemployment. He was being interviewed by the FINANCIAL TIMES of London recently. Such problems, he said, could be devastating. Their impact would be varied, transitive, but the end result was bound to be a slowdown in economic performance and social development. Dr Masire said it was difficult to plan for drought because its effects varied from one region to another and from one category of people to the next. [Words indistinct] subsistence farmers whose assets have been heavily mortgaged or depleted.

On external aggression, the president said Botswana will have to defend itself against any attack. He also appealed to South Africa and her friends to stop being insincere in their argument against the imposition of sanctions on Pretoria. He emphasized that it is unacceptable for South Africa and her friends to claim that sanctions would hurt Pretoria's neighbors, like Botswana, when South Africa militarily attacks her neighbors without provocation. South Africa's actions, he said, were contrary to international law, had no moral basis, and should be condemned, he said. President Masire said Botswana did not forgive the cold-blooded murders that the South African Defense Force committed in this country.

On the country's opposition parties, Dr Masire told the FINANCIAL TIMES that Botswana would benefit from a stronger, more responsible, and enlightened opposition. He explained that the government might be more responsive to the needs of people if a more lively but responsible debate on issues was (?achieved).

/12232
CSO: 3400/26

BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA, FRG SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

MB210946 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] An agreement has been signed between the governments of Botswana and West Germany under which Botswana will receive 35 million pula in financial and technical cooperation in 2 years. The agreement was signed yesterday between the vice president and minister of finance and development, Mr Peter Mmusi, and the West German minister for economic cooperation, Dr (Reigner Berald) [as heard].

After the signing ceremony Dr (Berald) who is the head of southern African division addressed a news conference WHKKE underlined the importance of bilateral relations. He said his government was impressed by the political and economic progress Botswana has achieved since independence. Out of the 35 million pula, 20 million is a grant, and the rest will be channeled to feeder roads, water supply, studies for new projects, agricultural projects, aggregational and vocational training programs, geological and mineral research, and assistance development banks.

West Germany has also decided to contribute 300,000 pula to the control of the locust plague. It will also send short term experts to help in the field of research and training. According to Dr (Berald), Botswana is the second largest receiver of West German aid, and in the past 20 years assistance to Botswana covered a total amount of 335 million pula.

/12232
CSO: 3400/26

GHANA

MILITARY CONTINGENTS TAKE PART IN TRAINING

'Route March' for Fitness

AB131435 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Thirty contingents of all ranks of the Ghana Armed Forces today undertook a route march through some principal streets in Accra. The exercise is one of periodic marches meant to keep the forces fit and combat-ready. The 12-km march started from the El Wak Stadium through the Palm Wine junction and Labadi township to the Ring Roads East. It continued to the Danquah Circle through the Cantoments and ended at the El Wak Stadium. In all, 3,000 officers and men took part in the exercise.

Addressing the troops, the force commander and a member of the PNDC, Major General Arnold Quainoo, who took part in the march, congratulated them for their continued loyalty to the government and the revolution. He said their loyalty has enabled the government to pursue its economic recovery program. Maj Gen Quainoo urged the troops to maintain their loyalty and vigilance in the face of mounting dissident activities in and outside Ghana.

Other officers who took part in the route march include the service commanders.

Paramilitary Training for Militiamen

AB102055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] One hundred and fifty militiamen, including five women, today began a shooting training exercise at Teshie shooting range as part of a regular training session. Other aspects of the training cover military subjects; some aspects of police work, civil education, first aid, fire-fighting and environmental and personal hygiene. This is designed to make them versatile to be able to assist the communities in which they live and in support of state institutions in time of any attack.

Briefing newsmen later, the chairman of the Civil Organization, Brigadier Albert Ten-Addy, said his organization and the Ministry of Defense are working in close collaboration with the security agencies in training the militiamen throughout the country who can be mobilized at short notice to assist in the defense of the nation. He said with recent reports of renewed dissident activities, their training exercise assumes added importance.

Similar exercises are being held simultaneously in Takoradi. Brig Ten-Addy made it clear that matters of national survival are not to be the exclusive responsibility of state agencies established for that purpose, but the collective responsibility of all Ghanaians. He stressed that the ongoing process enjoins all Ghanaians to rally under the various organs of the revolution to contribute their quota to the social, economic, and political reconstruction of the nation.

Some of the militiamen interviewed by our correspondent said they are confident and ready to defend the country.

/12232

CSO: 3400/1

GHANA

BRIEFS

JANUARY-JUNE TRADE STATISTICS--Ghana recorded a trade surplus of 6.7 billion cedis during the first half of this year. For the same period last year she recorded only 21 million cedis. According to a newsletter published by the Statistical Service, Ghana's imports from January to June this year amounted to 27.705 billion cedis, while exports totalled 34.477 billion cedis. For the same period last year, imports were worth 18.586 billion and exports amounted to 18.607 billion cedis. Of the total exports, cocoa beans accounted for 65.4 percent; cocoa products 4.9 percent; gold 10.8 percent, while electricity formed 4 percent. Diamond, manganese and bauxite together formed about 2.1 percent. Compared with figures for last year, the value of both imports and exports are higher. Exports rose by 85.3 percent and imports increased by 49.1 percent. Crude oil imports amounted to 5.182 billion cedis. This formed 18.7 percent of the total imports. The newsletter explained that the increases were partly due to the adjustments of the value of the cedi and the incentive given to the export sector. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 86 AB] /12232

RAILROAD LINE SABOTAGE--Now, a news item on exercise "Teamwork 86" which took off yesterday in the Akuswe-Kpong-Tema area. Civil defense organizations and other revolutionary organs in the Greater Accra and Eastern Regions have been put on maximum alert following reports of dissident activities in the two regions. The dissidents are believed to have infiltrated the country from the Eastern Region. As a result, the regional security councils of the two regions have been meeting to assess the situation. Briefing the Greater Accra Regional Security Council today, the regional secretary, Mrs Solina Taylor, said the dissidents have sabotaged the railway line at Takumo Lagoon near Tema and blown up six high tension pylons carrying electricity to the industrial city of Tema. And at Koforidua, the regional secretary, Mr Kofi-Acquah Harrison, told the regional security council that the dissidents have sabotaged the railway line at Takumo Lagoon near Tema and blown up six high tension pylons carrying electricity to the industrial city of Tema. And at Koforidua, the regional secretary, Mr Kofi-Acquah Harrison, told the regional security council that the dissidents planned to blow up the Volta River Authority switching center at Akuse and cause general unrest in the region. The two regional secretaries called on the revolutionary organs to step up their vigilance. They however assured Ghanaians that the situation is under control and that everybody should remain calm. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Sep 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/1

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION INAUGURATED--Vice President Harry F. Moniba has expressed government's gratitude to donor agencies who have supported population-related activities undertaken by the Liberian Government over the years. He said with continued assistance from those donor agencies and the concerted efforts of Liberians themselves, government's efforts in this direction will be greatly enhanced. A LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] report said that Dr Moniba was speaking yesterday at the Executive Pavilion in Monrovia where he inaugurated the National Population Commission, NPC, which was established by government to devise programs in policies and population-related activities. The vice president said the setting up of the first permanent commission on population activities was a further manifestation of government's efforts to improve the socioeconomic well-being of the Liberian people. Dr Moniba then challenged the 21-member commission to perform their task to the letter of the mandate given the commission and assured government's full support in achieving its objectives. For his part, Planning Minister Paul Jeffy, who is chairman of the commission, said it will strive to develop policies that will help to build a present as well as future of the Liberian people. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1110 GMT 13 Sep 86 AB] /12232

POSTPONEMENT OF BY-ELECTIONS--President Samuel K. Doe has recommended to the National Legislature the postponement for the by-elections for chiefs, mayors and legislators due to the financial situation in the country. According to LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System], President Doe told the legislature that modalities to be fulfilled in acquiring the necessary ballot papers and the printing of such papers cannot be met by the government because of financial constraints. Dr Doe made the recommendation yesterday during a brief visit to the Capitol building when he met with the legislators.

/12232
CSO: 3400/2

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY WARNS OF RSA DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

MB181321 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The white minority government of South Africa is spending millions of dollars in its military and economic destabilization campaign against independent neighboring states. This aggression is just one side of the destabilization coin. The other side of the coin is misinformation. This campaign is based on lies, half-truths, speculation, and distortions; it is the most insidious and dangerous of all because it plays on the mind, seeks to create doubts, and indoctrinates.

In recent weeks, this campaign has been gaining momentum. Last week in Lusaka, Zambia's President Kaunda revealed that Pretoria was increasing its misinformation campaign against Zambian nation. Dr Kaunda said the South African regime, like the defeated Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia, was sending anonymous circulars with messages aimed at smearing the Zambian leadership. Dr Kaunda said it was possible that Zambian businessmen, who are easy prey for use in this campaign, would be recruited by Pretoria.

Earlier this year, in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, a mysterious publication, similar in format to that of the official ZANU Party magazine, was circulated. This publication's content was against Zimbabwe, its people, and the ZANU Party, as well as against Zimbabwean solidarity with Mozambique. It suggested that Zimbabwean troops should be withdrawn from Mozambique. These troops are in Mozambique to help defend the country against Pretoria's undeclared war on the Mozambican state. The origin of the publication was betrayed by the paper's watermark, traced back to a South African publishing company. The aim was to confuse people.

Pretoria's tactics of divide and rule are not only directed beyond its borders. Inside Cape town, a mysterious anti-ANC publication was circulated last week. This glossy magazine, in an international format, was entitled: Face to face with the African National Congress. The magazine had articles trying to discredit the ANC. It did not contain the names of either authors or publishers. Subsequent information within the South African publishing industry indicated that a pro-government agency had published the magazine.

These few examples in recent weeks show that Pretoria has embarked on a wider scale of misinformation against forces in the region and inside South Africa which seek freedom, justice, and democracy. This campaign is based on the racist assumption that Africans are incapable of seeing through phony information. It is a sign of Pretoria's weakness that it should stoop on such trivial and transparent devices.

/12232
CSO: 3400/4

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FOOD CRISIS REPORTED--A serious food crisis continues to affect Mozambique, according to Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso, who is also the chairman of the coordinating council of the Department of Prevention Against Natural Disasters. He revealed this in Maputo today. The food crisis affects more than 4 million people, or one third of the Mozambican population. Jacinto Veloso, who was speaking at the opening of a meeting of the coordinating council, said that the drought which has hit the country over the last 5 years, and the destabilizing actions of the armed bandits are the principal reasons for this situation. This meeting, which began today, will analyze the country's food crisis and receive reports from several nongovernmental bodies as well as UN experts on their efforts to reduce the gravity of the problem. This meeting, which is scheduled to end on Wednesday, is chaired by Aranda da Silva, the deputy chairman of the coordinating council of the Department of Prevention Against Natural Disasters. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 22 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/35

SIERRA LEONE

PAPER URGES RESTORING TIES WITH ISRAEL

AB121025 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Freetown, 12 September (AFP)--"Sierra Leone's continued boycott of the State of Israel is a mistake in principle," the director of the biweekly WE YONE, newspaper of the All People's Congress (APC, the sole party in Sierra Leone), wrote in an editorial yesterday.

"Applying the law of cause and effect, if we decided to break diplomatic relations with Israel because of its occupation of Egyptian territories, our decision no longer holds so long as these occupied territories have been returned and we must also return to our former position. We cannot fight for the Arab cause better than the Arabs themselves who are directly concerned," WE YONE director Sam Metzger wrote.

The fact that Egypt and Israel could agree to negotiate "exposes the rule of boycott (of Israel) imposed by the OAU to a serious confusion and ridicule," Mr Metzger continued. He added that Sierra Leone has no reason for not having diplomatic relations with Israel."

The Sierra Leonean Government and APC officials yesterday refused to make any comment concerning the article which appeared more than a week after the London-based WEST AFRICA magazine asserted that Sierra Leonean and Israeli Government representatives held secret discussions in the British capital.

Sierra Leone broke diplomatic relations with Israel on 27 October 1973, it is recalled.

/12232
CSO: 3400/2

ZIMBABWE

CHURCH CONFERENCE CONDEMNS 'INGRAINED' APARTHEID

MB221721 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 22 Sep (SAPA)--Presbyterian churchmen--the majority of them white South Africans--today called on the Pretoria Government to abandon apartheid, saying that in South Africa racism was ingrained in human attitudes, semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. During debate at the opening day of the five-day general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (PCSA) in Harare, only one delegate was seen to vote against a proposal calling on Pretoria to abandon apartheid "and so bring an end to sanctions and disinvestment." The 160-strong assembly embraces delegates from Zimbabwe, Zambia and about 120 from South Africa.

Earlier today, in a formal opening address, Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana said the church in southern Africa needed a "gospel of combat" against apartheid and that actions and not words should be the order of the day. Proposals up for debate also included:

--that this racism, allied to the economic structure, is instrumental in the marked divergence generally in the standard of living of the various racial groups;

--that laws based on race give rise to gross violations of human rights;

--(The assembly reaffirms its rejection) at the levels of anger and violence in our society; and

--that so many in the church do not understand a respond to the suffering and injustice in South Africa.

The Presbyterian Church represents only about 70,000 people in the three nations but, in South Africa in particular, is considered by many to be an influential group.

/9738

CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

BANK BULLETIN PREDICTS ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN

MB190759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0508 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Real growth in the Zimbabwean economy was likely to drop still further in 1987 as a result of the "deteriorating political and economic environment in South Africa" said the September bulletin of Zimbabwe's Standard Chartered Bank. Unless there was an exceptionally good rainy season, real growth, which was expected to decline from 6.5 percent in 1985 to three percent this year, would be further depressed by the escalating South African crisis, the bank believed.

Sluggish growth in the world economy, and depressed commodity prices, also pointed to slower growth in the Zimbabwean economy in 1987.

"Economic warfare in the region is likely to have adverse implications for Zimbabwe's balance of payments in the form of lower exports, increased invisible expenses, higher military spending and adverse terms-of-trade effects," the bulletin said.

The bank believed much of the optimism that surrounded the sharp fall in crude oil prices early this year had evaporated and both world trade and fixed investment levels had failed to respond to cheaper energy, lower interest rates, falling inflation and a cheaper U.S. dollar. This suggested Zimbabwe could not expect greater demand in 1987 for its primary exports, particularly from its mining industry.

Fortunately prices for gold, tobacco, coffee and sugar moved against the trend, helping Zimbabwe's diversified economy.

The Standard Bank bulletin said in the absence of major export stimulus--and bearing in mind the threat to foreign trade routes from sanctions--internally generated growth would be reliant on agriculture. Farm output should rise five percent to a record R2 billion tobacco, due to bring in over R520 million foreign exchange this year, should earn an extra R100 million, depending on weather conditions. Past quota controls have been lifted.

Good rains are necessary to ensure maize deliveries are maintained around the 1.75 million ton level, giving Zimbabwe not only food self-sufficiency but a margin for export to its famine-hit neighbors.

The value of mining output expanded only eight percent in the first five months of 1986 after experiencing a 15 percent upswing in 1986, but the firmer gold price should assist Zimbabwe with its many small scale mines.

There has been a marked slowdown in Zimbabwean industrial expansion to only 2.65 percent in the first four months of 1986 compared to an average [word indistinct] last year.

"The loss of some South African export markets now seems very likely, possibly associated with delays in receipt of imported inputs," said the bulletin.

The bank reported "some disconcerting developments" in Zimbabwean Government policy with a 52 percent increase in the budget deficit, pointing to a burgeoning debt-service burden of some 25 percent of total revenue.

After falling from its peak of 26 percent in September 1983 to less than 8 percent two years later, inflation increased again to 13.6 percent in the first half of 1986 and might rise to 15 percent, predicted the bulletin.

The bank believed Zimbabwean participation in the package of sanctions, which include moves to discourage tourism from South Africa, would have a severe impact on hotels, which last year benefitted by a 14 percent increase to 362,000 in the number of visitors, half of whom came from South Africa. Given encouragement, tourism could be one of Zimbabwe's top foreign currency earners after tobacco, gold, ferrochrome and cotton, said the bulletin.

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CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE EXPECTED TO RESOLVE CRISIS IN STEEL WORKS

MB190819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Bulawayo, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Sparks are continuing to fly at Zimbabwe's state-owned iron and steel works, ZISCO, with the minister of labor demanding the instant re-instatement of the managing director and the chairman of the government-appointed board of directors apparently defying the order.

Mr Christopher Mapondera, who became the first black head of the debt-ridden para-statal two years ago, was provisionally suspended earlier this week by ZISCO's board of directors, chaired by Mr Lazarus Rushambwa. The action required the approval of the minister of trade and commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.

THE HERALD reports from Bulawayo that Zimbabwe's minister of labor, manpower planning and social welfare, Mr Frederick Shava intervened yesterday and ordered Mr Mapondera's re-instatement with immediate effect.

Mr Rushambwa, however, was late last night still attempting to bar Mr Mapondera from the ZISCO premises, situated near Kwekwe in the Zimbabwean midlands.

Mr Mapondera becomes the latest "hello-goodbye" case among the chiefs of Zimbabwean government para-statals. Similar sudden dismissals and re-instatements have recently occurred at Air Zimbabwe and the National railways.

Mr Mapondera has been a controversial boss for workers and trade unionists at ZISCO, which receives government subsidies averaging R100 million a year. Continued efficient operation of the steelworks is a source of anxiety for Zimbabwean industrialists, who are faced with a likely ban on imports from South Africa.

Mr Mapondera's suspension followed the report of an inquiry into the operations at ZISCO.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is expected to intervene to resolve the crisis, as in the previous controversies at the National airline and the railways.

ZISCO's mounting debts have attracted repeated criticism from international lending institutions as a contributory cause of Zimbabwe's unacceptably high budget deficits. Despite infusions of capital and plans for further modernization, the plant is unable to supply all the steel products needed by local industrialists, who have placed substantial orders with South Africa's ISCOR.

A ban on imports of South African iron and steel is a major feature of the Commonwealth sanctions package to which Mr Mugabe committed Zimbabwe at the 2 August London "mini-summit."

/9738

CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

BANANA SPEAKS TO SOUTH AFRICAN CLERGY

MB221044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 22 Sep (SAPA)--Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana told about 120 South African churchmen in Harare today that the church in southern Africa seriously needed to propagate a "gospel of combat" against apartheid.

ZIANA News Agency reports the president as saying there had not been a "forceful reply from the church" to apartheid. He was addressing the opening session of the five-day general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, which is being attended by about 160 delegates from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia--most of them from South Africa.

The president, himself a Methodist minister, said southern Africa stood on the edge of a great precipice. "Today we confront a vicious evil, an evil that unashamedly walks by day, manacling truth, stabbing justice, shooting at freedom and rendering collectivity apart, in short, destroying freedom.

"Our past and present speak of horrors heavier than words can carry, more harrowing than the senses can suffer--Tembuya, Chimoio, Nyadzonia, Matola, Maseru, Gaberone, Sharpeville, Soweto--the list is unending...

"Does the church not see the child crying in Soweto, that sobbing widow in black? How about the teenager groaning under apartheid's jackboot?"

He said he shuddered to think or hear that the church had lost its nerve or, even more frightening, "has bought shares in apartheid incorporated," ZIANA reported.

Saying the time for resolutions had passed, President Banana went on: "The church in southern Africa seriously needs to consider and propagate a gospel of combat; a theology of promise that lays stress on the just struggle of the oppressed.

?It must react to situations of oppressions in South Africa and Namibia in their full complexity; the social, cultural, religious, economic and the political."

/9738
CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

EEC BEEF EXPORTS SUSPENDED--Beef supplies to the EEC market have been temporarily suspended because of the shortage of cattle. The minister of lands, agriculture and rural settlement, Comrade Moven Mahachi, told the Senate yesterday that the suspension has been caused by the draught which decimated many beast for slaughter. He said the cattle which survived the draught are not yet ready for slaughter. Comrade Mahachi said the beef shortage has also caused the Cold Storage Commission to close the Mutare abattoir and let the other abattoirs at Chinoyi, Marondera and Kadoma open once a week. He appealed to senators to encourage the people to feed cattle for slaughter instead of keeping them as status symbols. The minister said there is need to control the production of certain cereals such as maize, which he said is not in stockpiles because it cannot be sold competitively. On the resettlement exercise, Comrade Mahachi said the target of 15,000 families to be resettled every year will soon be reached, because the government has acquired several abandoned farms. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /9738

COMMUNAL FARMERS DEFAULTING ON LOANS--The governor for the Midlands Province has disclosed that less than half of the communal farmers who applied for loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation [AFC] in the Zishavane and Mberengwa will be given the loans. Comrade Tranos Makombe was speaking at the official opening of the 4-day agricultural show at Mabasa rural service center in Zishavane yesterday. He noted that most farmers in the district had not paid back their initial loans and the AFC will therefore not advance them any more loans. The governor also urged the people in these districts to contribute towards the development of their areas by paying \$3 [Zimbabwean] annual development levy. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/36

SOUTH AFRICA

NP MEETING DISCUSSES SECURITY, GROUP AREAS ACT

MB140934 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The Transvaal leader of the National Party [NP], Minister F.W. de Klerk, has outlined the essentials of a framework for negotiating South Africa's future. Minister de Klerk was addressing a rowdy crowd at a public meeting held by his party in the Kliprivier constituency.

[Begin de Klerk Video recording] Firstly, we need an understanding, an agreement, an accord on the first [word indistinct] how group security will be secured and how group domination will be prevented. I will come to that when I come to the gist of my speech. Secondly, we need an understanding as to how we will afford full freedom and opportunity built on the foundation of meaningful political rights to all the people in South Africa, because as long as a minority have all the rights, and as long as the majority have only secondary rights, there cannot be a lasting solution and lasting peace in South Africa.

If you build a safe garden of your own and deny other people the same, then you are destroying your own protection. We know that no plan which doesn't take into account these two big realities of South Africa has a hope to really solve the problems of South Africa. [end video recording]

Also addressing a meeting in the Kliprivier constituency, Mr Louis Stofberg of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP--Reformed National Party] took issue with the apparent relaxation of the Group Areas Act.

[Begin Stofberg video recording in Afrikaans] The white man is not prepared to allow the Group Areas Act to be improved or amended. They want it applied more strictly, and they can only get it applied more strictly if they elect a rightwing government. Then we should make every white group area just as white as it used to be, if not whiter. [applause] We do not want to be unfriendly, because we are not unfriendly people. But we must tell the Indians, coloreds and blacks tonight, as we did with the admission of Indians to the Orange Free State, that when the rightwing comes to power the white group areas will be made white. If you suffer any loss because you were misled by P.W. Botha that is your problem. We will not pay for the loss you have suffered. [end video recording]

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CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF BLACK SCHOOLING, TURMOIL

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Sep 86 p 12

[Response of Dr Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and development, to report in THE SUNDAY STAR]

[Text]

THE article by Andrew Beattie (The Sunday Star, August 31) on the reasons forwarded by an anonymous "highly qualified" black teacher for resigning from the vocation he loves is most distressing.

Anyone who loves this country, who is genuinely concerned about the present turmoil and who is consciously working towards a better and brighter future for all, will undoubtedly be equally distressed by the teacher's reasons for leaving the profession.

The first reason put forward is the presence of security forces in some townships and at some schools.

I wish to state quite clearly that the Department of Education and Training and I share the view that security forces should be withdrawn from schools and townships.

I am convinced that the security forces themselves would like to be withdrawn.

The crucial question is: Why is it necessary to have them at schools? The answer is simple: If it had not been for the malicious disruption of normal community life and of the normal education process, the wilful destruction of schools and equipment, the cruellest and basest forms of intimidation, injury and murder of innocent pupils whose only 'crime' was their fervour to continue their education and secure a better future for themselves, then no security force presence would have been necessary.

The assurance has been given time and time again: as soon as discipline, order and stability return, and effective education can continue, the security forces will be withdrawn — as has already happened in several townships.

A second reason put forward is "the black school syllabus (which) provides very little scope in which to operate".

May I point out that for many years the cry was for the same education and same syllabuses.

Now that this is a reality (the same core syllabuses having been used by all Education Departments for a number of years now) and now that a uniform education policy applies to all departments, suddenly this "qualified teacher" finds this unacceptable.

In any case, provision exists for the adaptation of core syllabuses to meet the specific education needs of different language and cultural groups.

Could it be that "qualified teacher" is advocating the freedom to use (or abuse) the syllabus for turning innocent children into revolutionaries? Surely this would be educationally unsound and indefensible.

Thirdly, "qualified teacher" alleges that the Department of Education and Training and educational institutions are "heavily manned by Afrikaners" and that "blacks who occupy positions in these organisations underwent political screening and were heavily indoctrinated".

Such a racist slur on the integrity of those whites, both English- and Afrikaans-speaking, who are giving their all in a genuine commitment to the education of the black child, is insensitive and morally repugnant.

What hurts even more, is the allegation that thousands of black educationists at all levels have been "bought", or forced into discarding their integrity as teachers, through higher salaries and improved fringe benefits.

"Qualified teacher", in one respect I agree with you wholeheartedly: it is the teacher's task to teach pupils to think, to enquire and to help them to grow into worthy and capable adults and citizens.

Teaching is infinitely more than the mere imparting of knowledge.

It is the inculcation of sound norms and value systems in partnership with parents and colleagues. It is the building of a foundation for life. It is taking a child by the hand and moulding him with love and through example for a responsible life.

Your dedicated colleagues, our pupils, their parents and everyone in this country need teachers who have made true education their calling.

This is especially true as we have committed ourselves to reform and now that many significant changes are taking place in our education.

There are many exciting projects aimed at improving the quality of education, such as the bridging period for pre-school children, career education, imaginative in-service and further training programmes for teachers and various upgrading programmes at different levels.

But the success of these projects and future developments in education depend on everyone's commitment now.

You asked yourself whether it was still possible to make a contribution. My answer to you is a resounding 'yes'.

It is still possible to make a contribution to the education of our children.

Now more than ever before.

And not only possible, but absolutely essential.

We should not be discouraged or frightened by imaginary or real 'brick walls'.

The future is not a set of promises — it is a set of challenges.

In the words of Eleanor Roosevelt: "You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look adversity in the face.

"You are able to say to yourself 'I lived through this. I can take the next thing that comes along'.

"You must do the thing you think you cannot do.

"One must never, for whatever reason, turn one's back on life."

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CSO: 3400/12

SOUTH AFRICA

JUSTICE MINISTER CONFIRMS COMMITMENT TO LAW

MB121918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg 12 September, SAPA--The less prominence given to the abhorrent deeds of radicals who wanted to take the law into their own hands, the less effective would be their actions due to a lack of propaganda-momentum, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today. Addressing a municipal police passing out parade at the Orange-Vaal Training College, Mr Coetsee said he wanted to make it clear that the authorities would do everything within their power to effectively maintain law and order, because anarchy and chaos would ensue once persons were allowed to take the law into their own hands.

Mr Coetsee said the "tendency to disinformation"--Whether intentional or accidental--militated against positive reform achievement. "The fact that incorrect information is later rectified invariably does not detract from the impact which the initial dissemination achieves. Take for example the initial reports and comment in the CAPE TIMES and ARGUS last week concerning alleged jail sentences imposed on children of 13 years of age. When the true facts were brought to their attention and it transpired that no person under the age of 17 in that particular case was sentenced to imprisonment, the CAPE TIMES and to a lesser extent the ARGUS prominently corrected the misleading reports." He said the example underlined the necessity of measures to ensure the verification of facts.

Mr Coetsee also asked whether the Dutch Government was not obstructing justice by granting asylum to the fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge, who had been evading arrest by remaining within the diplomatically immune offices which had formerly housed the embassy.

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CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY REJECTS REQUIREMENTS FOR BOYCOTT END

MB161547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 16 September, SAPA--National Party MPS in Port Elizabeth said today the conditions set for ending the 6-month black consumer boycott in the city were "totally unreasonable." The consumer boycott committee has suspended one boycott until 3 November, saying it will be reimposed then unless the committees demands are met. Mr Sakkie Louw, MP for Newton Park, said businessmen must be prepared to "sweat it out" if the boycott was reimposed. There was no chance of the conditions being met, he said.

The committee has demanded:

- the release of all detainees;
- the lifting of the state of emergency;
- the removal of the fence around New Brighton and Kwazakele townships;
- the withdrawal of troops from the townships and
- the rebuilding of schools damaged during unrest.

Mr Louw said the government could not be "intimidated by these people." "These demands are totally unreasonable--it is not humanly possible to meet them by 3 November. How can the people who turn down their schools demand that they be rebuilt?" he asked. One could not expect the government to "soften its attitude" and remove the fence around the townships unless peace and stability were restored in the townships.

Mr James Kleynhans, MP for Algoa, said the state of emergency had been declared because it was "necessary." To demand its lifting was unreasonable. "It will be lifted when the security police advise the cabinet it is time to do so." Asked if a continuation of the boycott would harm the city commercially, he said it was government policy not to interfere with free trade.

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CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANSE STUDENTEBOND FACES UNCERTAIN FUTURE DUE TO SPLITS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by Shaun Johnson]

[Text]

AFRIKAANS student organisation in South Africa — once a seemingly impregnable monolith embodied in the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) — faces an uncertain future.

Changes of potentially great importance have occurred over a short space of time, and there are rumours of a severe rupture in the ASB.

The self-styled "moderate" political organisation Jeugkrag is attempting to entrench itself in the face of sustained attacks from the "right" and "left" on the Afrikaans campuses and more radical student leaders are arguing for a wholly altered, explicitly political approach to student politics.

Never in the 38-year history of Afrikaner student organisation has there been a period of such intense ferment. The ASB has previously been able to claim representativeness on every Afrikaans campus with the exception of Stellenbosch.

Student leaders around the country who spoke to the Weekly Mail gave very different interpretations of what it means — ranging from predictions of a unified renaissance resulting from the current *klein broedertwist*, to assertions that the ASB would collapse completely, altering the face of Afrikaner youth politics forever.

The ASB's problems came to a head at this year's annual congress when "verligte" candidates for the national executive staged a dramatic and unexpected walkout, leaving more conservative candidates to be elected

unopposed. The ASB has always fiercely characterised itself as an "apolitical, cultural organisation", making this overtly political schism unprecedented.

The continued affiliation of important campuses — notably the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) and the University of the Orange Free State — is now seriously doubted.

Dirk Bakker, head of the RAU student council, has called for a meeting of leaders to try to "iron out" the problems of the ASB.

"The RAU student council has problems with the political colour of the ASB following the last controversial conference," he says. "There are members of the council who feel that we may have to disaffiliate. We are also worried about the new structure of the organisation. We only want to be a part of it if it is going to play a broader role in the South African community, not just among Afrikaner students."

Bakker emphasises he is not questioning the personal integrity of the conservative new ASB president, Bertus Nel. "But although he is sincere when he says his own politics will not influence his presidency, he is of the far Right, and after the last conference this has given a definite political colour to the ASB."

Bakker's views are echoed by Kobus van Loggerenberg, student head at the University of the Free State. "I don't want to pass judgment on the future of the ASB now," he told the Weekly

Mail, "but I can say that there is considerable negative feeling towards the ASB on our campus. We will shortly be holding a meeting to decide whether we will continue to take part in the organisation."

Van Loggerenberg felt the ASB's "apolitical" credo was inappropriate for the current situation in South Africa.

New ASB president Bertus Nel, who faces this potential *denouement* after barely two weeks in office, strongly denies suggestions of the impending collapse of his organisation. The conference walkout took him completely by surprise, he says, and he questions the motivation of those candidates who withdrew.

"I called a special meeting after the elections so that problems could be discussed confidentially. Then the people who left held a press conference where they outlined their case. They mentioned my personal politics, they mentioned Afrikaner unity as something that couldn't be realised, and so on.

But Nel remains sanguine about the ASB's future. Shortly after the conference he visited several affiliated campuses and found "a positive response towards the ASB". He feels that those campuses which have decided to have referendums should be allowed to do so.

"It is my personal view that the ASB must remain a cultural organisation geared towards students. Politics is only one element, and I will not allow

any party-political group to gain the advantage. We must give strong leadership and discipline," he says.

Nel argues that the ASB can continue even if one or more campuses disaffiliate. "In fact I think it is a good thing that all this has happened," he says. "It is a pity it has been an issue in the newspapers, but the experience will ultimately be positive for the organisation."

Jeugkrag, the overtly political "moderate" youth organisation launched by Afrikaner student leaders earlier this year, represents an independent trend in the Afrikaans youth scenario, and could find itself gaining further adherents as a result of the ASB imbroglio.

A glimpse of the tensions in Afrikaner student politics is afforded by events at the inaugural meeting of the UOFS branch this week: some 50 right-wingers attended, heckling and eventually pelting the Jeugkrag officials with eggs.

Jeugkrag president and former ASB head Marthinus van Schalkwyk says the new organisation has tremendous potential, as it "offers direction to students and youth in general". He was reluctant to speculate about the future of the beleaguered ASB, saying Jeugkrag operated on a different level, and was not in competition with the older body.

Asked directly if he personally wished to see the ASB stay together, he answered "no comment".

Jeugkrag is currently planning a large-scale joint conference with the Inkatha Youth Brigade for next month — to be attended by some 400 delegates.

Important as it is, this malcontent in establishment Afrikaner student politics should not be confused with a battle between radically differing ideologies. Most of the disputants still endorse the ASB constitution, and most still reject serious, open-ended negotiations with groups they consider "radical".

The importance of the "*klein broederwes*" lies in the flexibility that exists in place of rigidity; movement in place of stasis.

One important tendency in Afrikaner youth politics which does however move beyond the parameters of the internal ASB debate is represented by the outspoken leader of the Stellenbosch SRC, Phillip

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Verster.

Stellenbosch has not been an affiliate of the ASB for more than a decade.

Verster — gadfly of the right, darling of the left because of his efforts to meet the African National Congress and his call for the release of Nelson Mandela — believes the ASB battle is largely irrelevant in the current South African situation.

"The ASB as it is today is a totally useless organisation, a waste," he says. "It is out of touch with what is going on, especially amongst black youth. It has enormous political potential, but people don't realise it. They take the easy way out by saying they're 'apolitical'. How can young South Africans be apolitical today?"

"There is real uncertainty amongst Afrikaner students. They are forced into the mould of thinking all there is is '*lekker rugby, chatting up girls and alles is reg in die land*'. Now they see Casspirs on their way to the airport. They can't go to the beach in the summer because they've got a call-up for township duty. This is the reality."

Verster believes the collapse of the ASB would be a progressive step.

"The ASB is now totally unrepresentative and worthless in that people cannot use it as a tool to understand what is happening in their country."

He has little more time for the avowedly political Jeugkrag. "It is also an irrelevant organisation," he claims. "They speak National Party politics so much that they may as well call themselves an NP branch. The only difference between them and the NP is that they are multiracial."

The Stellenbosch leader is adamant that young Afrikaners must not just talk of "reform" in the government's terms, but about "real change". His term of office ends shortly, and the newly elected council represents a "far more conservative tendency".

He is circumspect about the possibilities of his position gaining more support amongst Afrikaner students, but argues that "some progressive organisations — like Nusas (the National Union of SA Students) for example — are making their presence felt at a place like Stellenbosch. This is hopeful."

While battle lines are being drawn and decisions mulled over, there is, in a sense, an *interregnum* in Afrikaner student politics.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CONSERVATIVE MP ON BLACK DEFENSE--Cape Town, 16 September, SAPA--Black security forces would defend their own people in their own areas under a Conservative Party Government, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, MP for Lichtenburg, said. He told about 280 people at a public meeting in Bellville last night that instead of sending white policemen into black areas, the Conservative would allow the black states to provide security services in black townships. Dr Hartzenberg called for support for his party in the event of an early general election or referendum. He accused the government of moving South Africa towards racial integration, black majority rule and increasing instability. Promising a return to old-style apartheid and separate development, Dr Hartzenberg said the government had abandoned apartheid at a time when the policy was on the brink of a major breakthrough. A Conservative government would see to it that up to 70 percent of South Africa's black people lived in their own areas within 10 to 15 years. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 16 Sep 86 MB] /12232

PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR NATAL-KWAZULU--Pretoria 17 September, SAPA--An inter-departmental planning committee has been established for the "speedy" implementation of proposals made by the Natal-Kwazulu Planning Council, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a news release in Pretoria today. Mr Heunis said he had decided to appoint Professor L. de Clercq, head of the Department of Anthropology and Development Studies at the University of Zululand, to act as project coordinator. The committee, established on 20 February, had already made good progress to implement the most urgent projects in 11 black residential areas, Mr Heunis said. The 11 areas were Chesterville, Anhlalakahle, Steadville, Shakaville, Inkanyesi, Sibongile, Shekuzulu, Thembalihle, Itsokolele, Bhongweni and Brunsville. [Embargoed until 0800 GMT on 18 September] [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 17 Sep 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PARTY LEADER ON ROLE OF MODERATES

MB150530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 14 September, SAPA--Moderates, and not extremists, were going to decide South Africa's future Mr Peter Marais, a member of the President's Council and leader of the People's Congress Party [PCP], today told a PCP meeting at Wentworth, Durban's largest coloured township.

He said the role of moderate leadership was not to whip up anger and hatred, but to serve as a bridge over troubled waters.

"In South Africa today those who were angry were lashing out at this bridge and some were even wishing it to crash and collapse. I wish to sound a timeous warning that if the bridge of moderation were to crumble, we may never be able to cross into a new South Africa.

"People will be swept away in angry currents of anarchy and rebellion with minimal chances of survival," said Mr Marais.

Moderation, he added, was not a weakness, but an "inner strength born out of a strong conviction" that man was basically good and that evil in him could be best conquered by love.

He said there was inspiration to be gained by Mahatma Gandhi's last words as he lay bleeding to death after he was shot by an assassin: "Forgive me my son for I have failed to reach your heart."

In South Africa's current "revolutionary climate," the role of moderates was to reach the hearts of both oppressors and extremists, he said.

Mr Marais said people calling for sanctions as strategy for faster reform should pause to consider the consequences of their actions.

"What sense is there in causing mass unemployment and starvation if the very people who brought it about will have to ship relief food supplies to the hungry masses?" he asked.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLIC PRIESTS SUPPORT CALL FOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE

MB150518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 14 September SAPA--Roman Catholic priests throughout South Africa have formally given their support to the South African Catholic Bishops conference (SACBC) for its stand on economic pressure, the SACBC's information officer, Mr Noel Bruyns, said.

"The support was given in a resolution at the annual meeting of the South African Council of Priests (SACP) which ended in Marianhill at the weekend.

"The impression that a large body of rebel priests in Durban opposed the bishops on economic pressure was also eradicated at the week-long meeting. Opposition from the rebel priests was given wide press coverage when the bishops met to discuss economic pressure in April this year," Mr Bruyns said in a statement to SAPA.

"However this publicity was based on disinformation," he said.

"The priests did meet, but were not informed before hand of the reason for the meeting.

"The statement released to the press after the meeting opposing economic pressure in SA did not reflect the sentiments of the majority of the priests present."

The SACP also passed a resolution asking the SACBC's Department of Youth to provide young people with material on the church's teaching on liberation theology and to help them evaluate current ideologies.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ATTACKS NUM LEADERSHIP STAND ON SANCTIONS

MB230905 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions and Disruption on the Mines"]

[Text] The call by the Chamber of Mines of South Africa on the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] to clearly state its views on sanctions and the threat of disrupting the gold mining industry is important. Black mine workers represent the biggest group of workers in South Africa and any threat to their jobs can be seen only in the most serious light.

The Chamber of Mines is justifiably concerned that the president of NUM, Mr James Motlatse, was reflecting the policy of his union when, in a television program in Britain last week, he called for sanctions against South Africa and expressed the wish to see South Africa's mines closed down. Other statements made recently by the NUM's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, in Wales and Germany in support of sanctions reinforces the chamber's concern.

Mr Motlatse said in the program that the workers are willing to lose their jobs in the interests of the cause. There is not a iota of evidence to support this. All the evidence makes nonsense of this claim by Mr Motlatse: We want to see the mines closed down because we are getting nothing from the mines. There is meticulous documentation of every facet of the mining industry in the country, including the breakdown of earnings. The figures show that labor, as a group, in fact constitutes the biggest single beneficiary of the mining industry.

For every rand the industry receives from gold sales, 32 cents goes to labor as a group. The next biggest cut 2205 cents goes to the government in tax; 15 cents goes on electricity and other running expenses. Another 15 cents is allocated for machinery and expansion, leaving only about 15.5 cents out of every rand, which goes to the owners of the mines, the share holders. The workers in fact get double what the shareholders get. These facts give little room for doubt that the NUM leadership is more concerned with mobilizing the movement for political confrontation with the government, than with industrial relations issues on the mines and the workers' interest.

It will have to accept the responsibility for the consequences of such action.

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CSO: 3400/32

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES SANCTIONS EFFECTS ON BLACKS

MB170742 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Myths About Sanctions"]

[Text] Among the many and varied aspects of the question of economic sanctions against South Africa, two are of particular importance: the fact the majority of the people who will be hardest hit by them do not support them and the fallacy that sanctions will (?bring in a system) of peaceful change.

Both points were referred to yesterday by South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha in his reaction to the EEC announcement on provisional sanctions. The South African Government, Mr Botha said, had repeatedly challenged the proponents of sanctions to show that they had the support of the majority of people who will be affected by them. He would also like to have it explained to him, he said, how economic pressure would help to bring about peaceful change to which his government was, in fact, committed.

On the question for internal support for sanctions, it has been established beyond any doubt that the majority of South African blacks are opposed to disinvestment and economic sanctions as are the governments of South Africa's neighboring black states. This has been reflected in numerous local surveys as well as overseas-conducted opinion polls.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the leader of the Zulu nation and president of the largest black political organization in South Africa, has described sanctions and disinvestment as madness. He said recently that overseas politicians had a right to do whatever they saw best for their own countries concerning investments but if they adopt certain policies because they are concerned the apartheid policy in this country, it is essential for them to take into account the views of the victims of apartheid, he said. Regarding the belief that sanctions will help to bring about peaceful change, it has been pointed out by many influential people, including two well-known liberal opponents of the South African Government, Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Alan Paton, that sanctions are more likely to lead to increased violence. What is certain is that they will lead to increased unemployment and in the absence of welfare support the unemployed would become hungry and homeless. He then becomes bitter and angry and violence is the next step in giving vent to his feelings.

The campaigners for sanctions need to ask themselves whether this is what they wish to inflict on people they supposedly want to help and whose views on the matter they had not canvassed.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY NOTES APPEAL FOR AID TO HELP BLACKS

MB180825 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Station Commentary: "European Community Sanctions"]

[Text] The considered opinion of two Western leaders, Mrs Margaret Thatcher of Britain and West Germany's De Helmut Kohn, is that economic sanctions against South Africa are unlikely to have the desired effect. This view coincides with that of the leader of the West, President Ronald Reagan of the United States, and the (?former events) of history had proved the ineffectiveness of sanctions. The Rhodesian experience over a long period of time showed that there were always some traders and [word indistinct] more than willing to profit from the imposition of sanctions.

South Africa has already been a target of sanctions for several decades and has a healthy armaments industry as evidence of the ingenuity and enterprise which the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo unwittingly engendered. It was believed though that the imposition of the arms embargo would (?not particularly lessen) our own trade with the West. South Africa is largely self-sufficient in as far as [word indistinct] affairs, but because their refusal to provide South Africa with the replacements for its obsolete Shackleton surveillance aircraft and their refusal to avail themselves of the facilities provided at the Simonstown naval base, the Western nations have dealt themselves a (?weakening) blow.

The effects which sanctions might well have, said Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kohl, were starvation and poverty for many thousands of black South Africans--not only South Africans of course, but also many thousands of blacks in other Southern states. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kohl both made the point that an important point to go over will be to propose some positive measures to help bring about change in South Africa. Among these positive measures Mr Kohl mentioned could be the undertaking of a major program to educate and train young blacks. This is precisely the sort of aid the South African Government has appealed for. What the black people of South Africa and indeed the whole southern African region need more than anything else is economic development and social upliftment. [words indistinct] foreign investment. With the investment of foreign capital [word indistinct] which will lead to a considerable improvement in the quality of life for (?many) black South Africans. It is true that disinvestment and the banning of new investments can only stop this process. There is no way then that South Africa can fulfill its role of being the catalyst for economic development in the rest of the subcontinent.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

WEEKLY MAIL CARRIES 'APARTHEID BAROMETER'

MB200700 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19-25 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] Emergency Detentions

Tomorrow is the 100th day of the state of emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament it was not in the public interest to say how many people had been detained under the present state of emergency. The names of a total of 9,337 emergency detainees have been released so far--all of them having been held for at least 30 days. According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC], at least 16,000 people have been detained under the emergency regulations so far. A DPSC representative stressed this figure was conservative and was probably an underestimate.

Detentions by Organization

The following is a breakdown of detainees identified by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. Although the list is not comprehensive, it gives an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the emergency.

[PWV--Pretoria, Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]

[TVL--Transvaal]

[OFS--Orange Free State]

| | PWV | TVL | E-Cape | N-Cape | W-Cape | Natal | Ofs | Unknown | Total |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----|---------|-------|
| Country | | | | | | | | | |
| students/ scholars/ teachers | 271 | 113 | 106 | 25 | 63 | 128 | 59 | 5 | 770 |
| Unionists workers | 125 | 42 | 43 | 16 | 19 | 56 | 47 | 44 | 392 |
| community political | 279 | 136 | 304 | 30 | 52 | 115 | 50 | 6 | 972 |
| clergy/ church- workers | 28 | 19 | 26 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 112 |
| media | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| other/ unknown | 659 | 418 | 1805 | 119 | 800 | 284 | 168 | 57 | 4310 |
| total | 1365 | 729 | 2292 | 197 | 954 | 596 | 325 | 116 | 6574 |

Hospitalization of Detainees

The Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, said in parliament that between 12 June and 26 August a total of 464 detainees had been admitted to 66 different hospitals and clinics throughout South Africa. He said the figure did not apply to those detained under the emergency regulations.

Other Detentions

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament last week he did not deem it to be in the public interest to say how many people had been detained under sections 46 and 50 of the Internal Security Act since the beginning of the year. He said that since 1 January 299 people had been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and 71 under section 31, but did not give the date when these figures applied.

Unrest Deaths

The Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, said in parliament that 1,113 people had been killed in unrest-related incidents between July 1985 and July 1986. He said 456 were killed in the last six months in 1985, while 657 had died in the first seven months of 1986--181 in June and July. He said the highest death toll was in May this year when 137 people were killed. According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, 969 people died in political violence between January and June this year.

Brain Drain

A total of 8,483 people emigrated between January and July this year, the largest number on record for a seven-month period. In this period, 4,345 people immigrated to settle in South Africa, a net loss of 4,138. In the same period last year, 12,153 people immigrated and 6,194 emigrated--a net gain of 5,954. A total of 1,294 people emigrated and 695 immigrated in July--a net loss of 599. In June, 1,075 people emigrated and 516 immigrated--a net loss of 559. Of July's emigrants, 450 went to the United Kingdom and 402 to Australia. The immigrants included 201 from Zimbabwe, 159 from the UK and 56 from Portugal.

The exodus included 287 engineers (258 in the same period last year), 61 medical doctors and dentists (35), 180 accountants (63) and 172 educationists (71).

Permits for White Areas

One hundred nineteen applications for permits to live in white group areas by members of "other race groups" were refused by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in the 12 months up to 31 August this year, the Minister of Constitutional Development Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament. One hundred thirteen of these applications were approved and 48 were still being considered. No reasons were offered for the refusals.

Hospital Expenditure

On average almost double the amount is spent on white and coloured patients than on black patients admitted to Durban's two leading hospitals. In 1985 an average of R105 was spent on each patient each day at Addington Hospital, which has 644 white beds and 236 coloured beds. At King Edward VIII Hospital (for blacks), a daily average of R68 is spent on each patient every day.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

National Action (AZAPO and AZASM).

Unbanned:

Learn and Teach--No 2 of 1986 (Learn and Teach Publications, Johannesburg).

Prisoner of Conscience

Edgar Ngoyi, 60, Eastern Cape United Democratic Front [UDF] president and a member of the UDF National Executive, was detained under the emergency regulations on 12 June and has been held ever since.

Ngoyi, who lives in Port Elizabeth, came from a political family which included former Federation of South African Women President Lilian Ngoyi. In the late 1940's he joined the African National Congress and came under the influence of political leaders like Govan Mbeki and Raoymond Mhlaba. He later became chairman of a Port Elizabeth ANC branch. After the ANC was banned, Ngoyi became active in Umkhonto we Sizwe, and after being detained in 1961 he was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment on Robben Island.

Following his release in 1982, Ngoyi joined the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) and was later elected vice president. In October 1983 he was elected Eastern Cape UDF president and was re-elected in 1985. During the last State of Emergency he was detained for four months and his house was petrol bombed. He was also shot by the police in clashes in Port Elizabeth last year. He is facing charges in relation to the death of a suspected informer. Ngoyi is married and has a daughter.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE DEFENDS PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENT

MB150521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 14 September, SAPA--The leader of the Labour Party and chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, today defended his party's participation in the tricameral dispensation.

By its presence in parliament, the party had been able to get 34 acts of parliament amended or repealed, he said at the party's Natal Regional Congress at a Durban beachfront hotel.

There was no doubt apartheid was being removed in legislation, he said.

Mr Hendrickse recalled the party's decision taken 3 years ago at its Eshowe Congress to participate in the tricameral system and said the party had made its presence felt in parliament.

The second session of parliament had come to an "abrupt end" earlier this month because the Labour Party's representatives on the Constitutional Development and Planning Standing Committee had refused to participate in preparing and supporting proposed legislation which was discriminatory, he said.

Mr Hendrickse said that in spite of the new constitutions inadequacies, the fact remained that for the first time "people of colour" were now participating in decisionmaking at the highest level.

The fact that blacks were not yet included was a matter for regret. However, no one could deny that apartheid was now in the process of being dismantled--and South Africa today was not the same as it was 2 years ago (before the coming of the tricameral system).

The Labour Party had become a partner in the process of reform, he said.

Mr Hendrickse said the future of South Africa would be decided by people of colour sitting at a table with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and other Afrikaners.

No amount of dedication to violence or expectation of power to be handed over on a platter was going to materialise, he said.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

REJECTION OF INDABA RIGHTS BILL DENIED

MB121243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 12 September, SAPA--Professor Desmond Clarence, chairman of the Natal/Kwazulu Indaba, has denied reports that the Natal Municipal Association [NMA] had rejected the Indaba's bill of rights. "The whole issue has been totally distorted. While there may be differences between the various NMA delegates on individual clauses, the principle of the bill of rights has been accepted." He said a full delegation of the NMA had attended the Indaba night's NMA congress meeting were seriously misleading.[sentence as received] The NMA delegation would be asked to fully explain their stand later today.

Dr Anneline Rabie, secretary of the NMA, said she was angry that someone had leaked details of the meeting which was held behind closed doors. "The discussion were ultra vires. But I don't regard the meeting as a setback. People should remember that the NMA represents a very wide body of political opinion throughout Natal. The delegates who proposed an amendment to the bill of rights did so because they felt they did not have a mandate from their constituencies. You can't expect people to say that they support the bill of rights if they haven't canvassed their voters." Dr Rabie added that the reason for the meeting was to ascertain the NMA's stance on the Indaba and its bill of rights, and as a result some delegates had said that the NMA had no right to meddle in politics.

Mrs Sybil Hotz, chairman of the Durban City Council's Management Committee and an executive member of the Natal Municipal Association, said today that she was "horrified and extremely depressed" by what had been described as the NMA's rejection of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba bill of rights at a congress meeting in Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

A motion that delegates of local authorities throughout Natal accept the bill as presented at the Indaba was approved by only 14 of the 100-odd delegates. Delegates then voted on and approved an amendment accepting the principle of a bill of rights.

In what she described as an "awful setback" for the Indaba, Mrs Hotz said she was distressed that only 14 delegates of the NMA had approved of the bill as it stands. Mrs Hotz said that Durban, Amanzimototi and Pietermaritzburg had all voted in favour of the bill. "And in provincial terms that represents 70 percent of the population. I am really horrified. If we are going to find a solution to this country's problems we have simply got to come to terms with [the] bill. There is extraordinary interest in the Indaba and people must remember that we are on a world stage here."

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

MINES OFFICIAL WARNS OF 'UNHEALTHY' UNION ACTIVITIES

MB151334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg 15 September, SAPA--South Africa's gold mining industry could be crippled almost overnight if the gold price dropped or the rand appreciated significantly. The reason? Insufficient control over working costs.

This was underlined by Mr E.P. Gush, president of the Chamber of Mines, in his opening address to the 4-day International Gold 100 Conference today at the Johannesburg Sun and Carlton hotels. Mr Gush pointed out: "Working costs on gold mines have increased faster than the consumer price index since 1972." One of the more important factors was "the substantial real wage increase awarded to black mineworkers. While this is very much a catch-up situation," said Mr Gush, "it has nevertheless not been matched by productivity improvements. The issue is simple--we must be extremely concerned about building up a high cost base in our operations. This may not seem dangerous now, but it could very quickly--if the gold price dropped or the rand appreciated--cripple the industry by making it less competitive than other producers."

On black wages and unions, Mr Gush said: "In its emerging state I detect in the black union movement an element of intimidation which is unhealthy, an involvement in non-work-related political issues which is dangerous, and a refusal to accept responsibility for the actions of its members and office bearers which is unacceptable." If this continues, says Mr Gush, the unions may well find that the organisational structures which they enjoy in the workplace will be increasingly curtailed or denied.

On the other hand, he is optimistic that the problems will be overcome. "There is no doubt in my mind that the union movement will benefit the industry and provide healthy challenges in management attitudes, industrial relations and practices, conditions of employment, job advancement, safety and environmental conditions. Then, too, our labour laws and practices are in a formative stage. Much new legislation, whether by statute or by precedent, will be required to create the environment for sound labour relations and to prevent the abuse of the system and unreasonable behavior by either side." However, these issues will need to be kept within the perspective of control of working costs and keeping the industry viable and profitable, "thus not only preserving the large job structure we have, but also making new mines feasible and attractive to investors."

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY EVALUATES COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN ANGOLA

MB181542 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Article: The Tragedy of Angola; [Herewith SABC comment] If used to not credit SAPA. Embargoed until 0500 GMT on 19 September.]

[Text] Johannesburg, 18 Sep--Flying north from the South African border, an air traveller would--during the latter part of a journey lasting as long as that between Louis Botha and Jan Smuts Airports--fly over a land of devastation and terrible human suffering. A land where hundreds of people are being killed, many more maimed, where thousands are wandering around in search of shelter and watching their children starve on a landsape denuded of food.

This tragic land is Angola, and the victims--the dead and mutilated, the starving children--are innocent civilians caught up in a never-ending civil war.

Fighting for the liberation of their people are the soldiers of UNITA, a movement that today controls one-third of the total area of Angola and conducts military operations throughout the entire country with the exception of two small frontier areas.

UNITA took up arms against the MPLA 11 years ago after the MPLA had seized power in Angola without an election or any other democratic test of the people's will have been conducted. [sentence as received] Ranged against UNITA are 90,000 troops controlled by the MPLA, 36,000 Cuban and other communist military personnel and 6,000 SWAPO terrorists.

UNITA's fight for genuine independence for Angola is one aspect of the civil war. The other is the deep involvement in the war, and in Angola, of the Soviet Union. This involvement is most visible in the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops, who are acting as surrogates of the Soviet Union, and in the huge military arsenal provided by the East Bloc--an arsenal that includes Mig jet fighters, modern tanks and surface-to-air missiles.

But the communist presence is also pervasive throughout the entire structure of life in Angola today, with tens of thousands of East Bloc personnel working with, influencing and indoctrinating the local population in areas ranging from communications and intelligence services to schools and hospitals.

Angola, to put it simply, is the spearhead of the Soviet empire's expansionism in southern Africa. It is in recognition of this fact that the Reagan Administration in the United States is providing covert aid to UNITA, currently amounting to R37 million. American aid to UNITA was cut off in 1976--at a critical stage in the civil war--when Congress passed the Clark amendment.

Last year the Clark amendment was repealed. This week United States aid to UNITA was upheld by the House of Representatives by a 43 vote majority. While the government aids UNITA, American interests are exploiting Angolan oil, which last year provided the Marxist MPLA Government with more than 90 percent of its income. But, as oil prices fall and the prospects of a victory in the civil war recede, President Dos Santos is making overtures to the United States. Last month he invited President Reagan to visit Luanda.

But the real talking must be between President Dos Santos and Dr Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader. That, and the expulsion of alien troops, represents the only road to peace in troubled Angola.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY PRAISES KHAYELITSHA URBANIZATION

MB191421 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Urbanization in South Africa"]

[Excerpts] South Africa is the only country in Africa which is tackling the problem of urbanization effectively. This is no idle boast. It is a verifiable fact, one which South Africa's deputy minister of information felt constrained to mention on the visit to Crossroads and the new township of Khayelitsna near Cape Town last week.

The development of Khayelithsa has been woefully ignored by the world media and visiting politicians because it would damage their cause of portraying South Africa as the world's [words indistinct].

In their books, the policies of the South African Government--apartheid as they still insist on calling it--cannot be reformed. They equate the abolition of apartheid with the overthrow of the South African Government and the installation of black majority rule. The fact of the matter is that not only political but also socioeconomic reform is taking place in South Africa to such an extent that two splits in the ruling National Party over the past few years were initiated by those who were bent on sticking to the policy of apartheid. To these people it is anathema to have colored and Asian members of parliament [words indistinct] that the stated goal of the government is that all black peoples are also to be brought into the political mainstream in a new political dispensation to be negotiated by representatives of all South Africa's peoples.

The vital part of this reform process centers on the upliftment of the black communities, and this in turn has led to the formulation of comprehensive urbanization and population development strategies. The development of Khayelitsha over the past few years stands as a monument to this plan. It will eventually house 350,000 people. The government has already spent 140 million rand on the project which so far comprises more than 5,000 houses, 18,000 service flats, 14 primary schools, and a secondary school, 6 medical clinics, 2 shopping complexes, and 3 community centers. If there were to be a similar development north of South Africa's borders, it would be hailed by all [words indistinct] who condemn Khayelitsha as a shining example of how to deal with urbanization problems.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON YOUTH CAMP ROW

MB220538 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The furore over youth camps run for South Africa's black youngsters by the Department of Education and Training lasted approximately a week. It is to be hoped that the artificial controversy, built up by rumors, gossip and the over-active imaginations of scandal seekers, will now be allowed to die the ignominious death it deserves. It reflects no credit on the organizations and media who had a part in it.

Their allegations (which naturally enough were seized upon abroad to smear South Africa) were so far-fetched that what surprises most about the affair is that so little trouble was taken to verify them. The claims were breathtaking in their audacity--the education authorities were supposedly operating a secret program at concentration camps for black youngsters in detention, in order to brainwash them politically and turn them into police informers.

By the end of the week, of course, the whole silly business had fallen flat. It turned out (as educational authorities had been trying all week to explain) that the department was involved with youth centers which for years have been holding community-oriented courses for groups like service clubs.

Recently black youths in detention were given the opportunity to attend the 10-day courses. Minors required the written consent of their parents to go on a course. Participants could choose to withdraw at any time.

As for what is practised at the youth centers, it could hardly be more innocuous. Apart from sport and recreation, courses cover study techniques, leadership training, community development and vocational guidance and support. As such they form an integral part of any comprehensive educational program. This is the view of Mr Horace van Rensburg (the spokesman for education of the Progressive Federal Party) who has had extensive dealings with the centers over a long period.

In an interview with the CITIZEN last week Mr Van Rensburg warned that "by casting suspicion on the motivation behind, and systems applied at these camps, enormous harm could be done to a very valuable and constructive endeavor to help young people to cope in the harsh world in which they live and to receive training and success."

Mr Van Rensburg was speaking as an authority in rejecting allegations about the centers as untrue and irresponsible. On Thursday a diverse group of parliamentarians and newsmen were invited to one such center to judge for themselves. Afterwards they were divided over the possibility that some of the youngsters might be attending under coercion. But all agreed that there could be no question of brainwashing in a course that lasted only 10 days, and no one disputed that those taking part had the right to withdraw at any time. In short, they came to the conclusion that the substance of the allegations--the effort to portray the youth program as "sinister"--was false.

The whole thing might be dismissed as no more than a foolish episode, reflecting the obsession that exists in some quarters to discredit any state initiative--even at the expense of political credibility and basic journalistic principles. It is not so easy, however, to ignore the damage done by such campaigns to the cause of democratic evolution and peaceful coexistence in South Africa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTARY CALLS FOR TRUTH IN REPORTING

MB220745 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Cause for Truth About South Africa"]

[Text] There are indications that the anti-South Africa campaigners at home and abroad are beginning to overplay their hand. Such is the level of vitriol, distortion, and blatant untruth in their campaign, which is championed by the international media, that there is now an increasing number of appeals from various quarters for the truth to be told about the South African situation. News commentator and rising star in Australia's political firmament Alan Jones said in Sydney last week that the international community needed people who would place truth above all else. And now more than ever, he added, we need the truth to be told about the South African position and the African Continent.

The newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN followed a similar line. Commenting on an extensive interview with President P.W. Botha, it said South Africa had a case which deserved the attention of the democratic world. South Africa was a country of minorities whose rights had to be protected, and for this reason there could not be the system of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state.

The process of political reform in South Africa was aimed at extending democracy to all the various peoples of the country. It was untrue, President Botha said, that black governments in Africa were necessarily democratic governments. Only 42 million of Africa's 440 million black people live under democratic governments of systems which have more than one political party. This meant that only 9.4 percent of blacks in Africa were acquainted with the freedom of democracy. This figure would be reduced to 7.6 when Zimbabwe became a 1-party state.

South Africa knew the lessons of the dying African Continent, President Botha said, but the West refused to acknowledge the realities of the continent.

British historian and political commentator Paul Johnson recently made the point that the famine in black Africa and the determination of South African whites not to succumb to black nationalism were not unconnected. It is good to have a vote, he said, but a vote is no substitute for enough to eat, let alone for life itself. He adds, the truth is there are no instant solutions for South Africa's race problem, anymore than there are instant solutions for black Africa's famine. If we really want to help the Africans we must make a bigger effort to get at the true facts and analyze them with a little intellectual humility.

SOUTH AFRICA

PPF LEADER WARNS DET AGAINST LINKS TO SECURITY FUNCTIONS

MB201300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 20 Sep (SAPA)--It is against the interest of the Department of Education and Training [DET] to be linked in any way with the security functions of the state, leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin said in a statement today. Mr Eglin was reacting to the recent disclosure that the DET was running youth "camps" where young detainees were given training. Politicians and representatives of the press were taken by the DET earlier this week to visit one of these camps, Roodeval, near Bloemfontein.

"I have had an opportunity of discussing with Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ken Adrew (both Progressive Federal Party MP's) their visit to the youth center at Roodeval in the Orange Free State and of evaluating the information which is available at this stage on the youth camps organized by the DET." He said at a time when the DET needed "to enjoy increased trust and credibility if it was to play a meaningful role in the field of education, it was against its interest to be linked in any way with the security functions of the state." Mr Eglin said it was appropriate for the DET to initiate and organize youth camps--where youth leadership could be promoted--as part of its general function. He said, however, a new dimension had been added through the youth camp link with the security system.

He said on the issue as to whether or not there had been coercion in getting young detainees to attend the camps, the fact was that decisions taken by persons who were being held in detention without trial against their will could not be truly voluntarily. This was borne out by the limited sample of two persons allowed to be interviewed by Mr Andrew, who indicated they did not understand the choice before them was to attend the course or to be free to go home, but rather that it was to attend the course or stay in detention, Mr Eglin said.

He said it appeared that a number of other detainees who "volunteered" to attend the camps were not released but were transferred to other jails in the OFS [Orange Free State].

"The DET is already facing major difficulties. In the interests of education and itself the DET should stop having anything to do with course for detainees. Better still the whole system of detention without trial should be scrapped," Mr Eglin added.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATION DIRECTOR REJECTS IDEA OF SINGLE DEPARTMENT

MB230631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2120 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 22 Sep (SAPA)--One education department for all race groups and multi-racial schools were ill-advised and not an answer to South Africa's problems, Dr H.J.S. Stone, chief director of the Department of Education and Culture said today.

Dr Stone was guest speaker at the first day of the Natalse Onderwysersunie [Teachers Union] Congresses being held at a Durban beachfront hotel. The congress ends tomorrow.

Dr Stone said the present education system was being fought by people who felt it was based on race instead of culture and was actually a form of apartheid. These people also believed the system polarized youth, continued old divisions and inequalities, stood in the way of good race relations and led to added expense with educational functions being duplicated. "If just half of this is true we are busy doing South Africa a disservice," he said.

On the other hand, others felt that the present teaching system had taken away the right of self-determination in the white education system by coupling financing, service conditions, curriculae and examinations for different race groups. If this was true, damage was being done by the new dispensation, he said. Dr Stone said he therefore felt it necessary to set the record straight.

It was necessary to view the objections against the background of certain development within and outside South Africa, which was rich with people of different cultural backgrounds, and it was important to realize that South Africa was not the only country that had separate education departments. "Switzerland has 26," he said.

It was also a mistake to assume that separate departments could not be equal departments. This assumption led to the unsuccessful "melting pot" ideal in teaching in America in the 1950's. The Americans soon found that one's own culture was the only departure point for a good education, he said.

Dr. Stone said that multi-racial schools and one education department for all in South Africa would only lead to confusion, conflict between different cultural groups and further division as children brought up with different cultural backgrounds hit "grey areas" at school.

A central education department would also lead to domination of one group over another. In a number of countries the decentralization of education departments in the hands of different groups was seen as a way of furthering stability, he said.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PFP MP AT MEETING--Durban, 14 September, SAPA--South Africa was in a hurry for reform, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) told a public meeting at Wentworth, Durban's largest coloured township, today. He told the meeting called by the People's Congress Party (PCP) that "fiddling" with reform step-by-step was not the answer. Although reform had taken place, more changes through consultation were needed urgently to counter sanctions threats. The "bottom-line" still was how all the people of South Africa were to take part in decisionmaking at the highest level, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 14 Sep 86 MB] /12232

STANDARD OF LIVING FALL--Disinvestment, the poor economic conditions, and the drought have been named in a report by a market research group as direct causes of South Africans having to reduce their standard of living drastically. The group, Markinor, says a survey showed that 27 percent of whites and 63 percent of black people had to make adjustments to their living standards this year. It also found that this year whites were generally less pessimistic about the country's economic future than last year. Items on which greater savings were made included holidays, groceries, strong liquor, clothing, and entertainment. Consumers also compared prices more often before buying articles. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 18 Sep 86 MB] /12232

ECONOMIC REORIENTATION OF BLACKS--The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, says South Africa faces the challenge of giving black people political bargaining power. He says to place them in a position to make their mark in the economic sphere. Mr Hendrickse, who was addressing a businessmen's conference at Kroonstad, said there should be safety mechanisms however to ensure that the decision-making process did not have disruptive economic consequences and also that the economic position of any group or the economy in general was not negatively affected. Mr Hendrickse said the sanctions campaign against South Africa was hypocritical and was opposed by the majority of South Africans. He said investigations had shown, for example, that if total sanctions were imposed on South Africa, Western countries would suffer the loss of 5,000 jobs. Britain would be hardest hit because it had 500,000 people dependent on South African trade. Mr Hendrickse said South Africa's neighbors would also be hard hit by sanctions and that the jobs of up to 1.5 million migrant workers could be affected. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /9738

NPP OPPOSES INDIAN PARTICIPATION--Durban, 22 Sep (SAPA)--The National Peoples Party, majority group in the House of Delegates, did not favor Indians being included in any general election at the present time, forces close to the party told SAPA tonight. Approached for comment, neither party leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, nor national chairman, Mr Somaroo Pachai, were prepared to confirm or deny this. They also declined to make a statement on the matter after a meeting of the party's caucus in Durban today. However, the sources said that if Indians were included in a general election, if it were to be held in November as widely speculated, the scheduled by-election on 12 November for the vacant Brickfield seat--the first by-election in the House of Delegates--would become irrelevant. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2158 GMT 22 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/32

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS RESPONDS TO TUTU CHALLENGE ON SANCTIONS

MB120752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0736 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 12 September, SAPA--Business has responded with a measure of exasperation and some pique to the challenge by Archbishop Desmond Tutu for a viable, non-violent alternative to sanctions as a means to end apartheid.

Pick 'n Pay's chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, believes the call implies a disregard for the considerable effort leading businessmen are already making in this regard.

Mr Ackerman said in an interview with a Cape Town morning newspaper business had been a "viable lobby" for a change and did far more than merely place advertisements in newspapers.

"We are fighting in a meaningful way to scrap apartheid," he said.

An Assocom [Association of Chambers of Commerce] spokesman, Mr Ken Warren, said the association's alternative strategy to sanctions was stated in a recently published study of constitutional options.

"What is now needed is an effective consultative mechanism which will enable black and white political leaders to negotiate a new constitution which would hopefully embody many of the norms to which business subscribes," Mr Warren said.

Archbishop Tutu threw down the gauntlet to opponents of sanctions during his charge--a policy statement--after his enthronement as head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa in Cape Town on Sunday.

He said: "The onus must be on those who say no to sanctions to provide us with a viable non-violent strategy to force the dismantling of apartheid. Remember that the government has rejected gently persuasion."

Mr Ackerman said: "There are many businessmen putting in a considerable effort to achieve goals such as the release of detainees, the lifting of the state of emergency and the setting up of negotiating forums where black and white leaders can talk in an effort to find common ground."

They were also spending time talking to interest groups around the world in an effort to discourage sanctions and disinvestment which, Mr Ackerman said, he believed would make change even more difficult to achieve.

"Sanctions could halt the government's reform initiative and drive whites into a laager. They will also increase poverty, I have already seen it starting in the Western Cape," he said.

Mr Ackerman said he found it strange that during talks last year, Archbishop Tutu said businessmen would make a significant contribution if they could assist in forcing the government to scrap the pass laws and restore South African citizenship to blacks.

Now that this had now been done, Archbishop Tutu appeared to give no recognition to those forces that had helped bring it about.

Mr Ackerman said he had a high regard for Archbishop Tutu even though he disagreed with his policies and believed he could add considerably to the forces striving for change if he would align himself with those opposed to sanctions.

It was, however, unfortunate that the efforts of businessmen to counter the sanctions campaign and sell their alternative strategy overseas was being seriously undermined by Archbishop Tutu's pro-sanctions stance, Mr Ackerman said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WESTERN CAPE ECONOMIC UPSWING--Cape Town, 15 September, SAPA--Experts in the Western Cape agreed today that there had been an upswing in the economy in the region but it could hardly be described as a boom and was in any event likely to be short-lived, SABC radio news reports. The director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Colin McCarthy, said that while economic activity in the Cape was improving, it was wishful thinking to believe that the region was experiencing a boom. However, he added that the clothing industry in particular had experienced an upswing with between 900 and 1000 workers being taken on monthly. The director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellensbosch, Dr Okkie Stuart, said he did not believe a boom is at hand. Any upswing would be very gradual and he did not believe that the growth in private consumer spending would continue for long because there was simply not sufficient money around. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT 15 Sep 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/10

END